JP 63 006 18.

XP-002109508

6001 Chemical Abstracts, Columbus, Ohio, US
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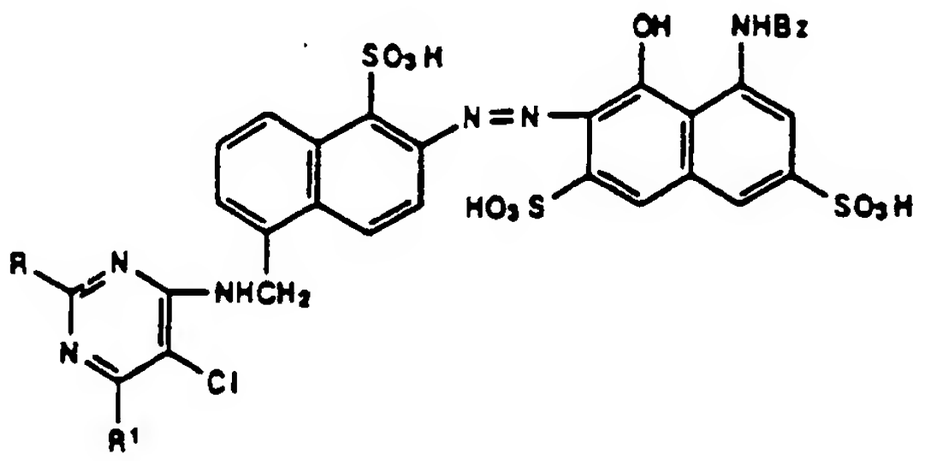
109: 56514g One-step one-bath dyeing of cellulosic fiber blends. Shirasaki, Toshitaka; Kojima, Masayoshi (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 63 06,181 [88 06,181] (Cl. D06P3/66), 12 Jan 1988, Appl. 86/144,718, 23 Jun 1986; 9 pp.



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The title dyeing uses trihalopyrimidine azo dyes quaternized with (iso)nicotinamide. The dye I (R, R¹ = F) was treated with aq. nicotinamide at pH 6 to give a dye contg. I [R = F; R¹ = 3-carbamoyl-1-pyridinium] 81, I [R, R¹ = 3-carbamoyl-1-pyridinium] 4, and others 15%. A 50:50 polyester–cotton blend was dyed a level red with good wetfastness by a 2:1 mixt. of this dye and Kayacelon Red E-BF disperse dye.

XP-002109510

:/1 - (C) WPI / DERWENT
:N - 88-047426 ç07!
:P - JP860144718 860623
:R - JP860144718 860623
:I - Method for dyeing cellulose fibre - using reactive dye contg. chloro-pyrazinyl cpds.
:W - METHOD DYE CELLULOSE FIBRE REACT DYE CONTAIN CHLORO PYRAZINYL COMPOUND
:A - (NIPK) NIPPON KAYAKU KK
:N - JP63006181 A 880112 DW8807 009pp
ORD - 1988-01-12
IC - D06P3/66
S - CPI
C - A60 E23 F06

AB - J63006181 Cellulose fibre or cellulose fibre-contg. textile material is dyed with a reactive dye which has one or two gps. of formula (I). When X and Y are each H or gp. (II) or (III), but not both H. The method is applicable to cellulose fibre such as cotton, viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon and linen fibres and a blend of cellulose fibre with polyester, triacetate, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, wool and silk fibres, etc. The fibre is in the form of yarn, fabric, skein, loose fibre, etc. When fibre blend is dyed, disperse, basic, cationic, acid and acidic metalliferous dyes, etc. are used together.

- ADVANTAGE - The dye has high solubility and produces dyed cellulose fibre with good fastness and high colour yield. Textile material consisting of fibre blend is dyed uniformly by one-bath/one-step process.(0/1)